Cental Pollution Control Board

956. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Con trol Board has served notices to hundreds of large and medium units for contravention of the Environment (Protection) Actof 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further action Government pro pose and contemplating against those units for not following the directives of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board instructed the State Pollution Control Boards to issue directions to the industries which are not conforming to the standards. The State Pollution Control Boards directed the polluting industries to submit a time-bound action plan for control of pollution. The States have prepared a status of compliance for all the major and medium category of industries on the 17 highly polluting sectors.

(c) The Government have proposed the followng actions against the polluting industries:—

(i) The industries which have commenced production on or before 16th May, 1981 and has shown adequate proof of at-least commencement of physical work for establishment of facilities to meet the specified standards within a time-bound programme, to the satisfaction of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, shall comply with such standards latest by the 31st December, 1993.

(ii) The industries which have commenced production after the 16th day of May, 1981 but before the 31st December, 1991 and has shown adequate proof of atleast commencement of physical work for establishment of facil-lities to meet the specified standards within a time-bound programme, to the satisfaction of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, shall comply with such standards latest by the 31st day of December, 1992.

Controlling vehicular pollution

957. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have Government taken in respect of controlling vehicular pollution which has been estimated at 865 tonnes per day in Delhi;

(b) what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have examined the possibility of controlling vehicular pollution with Methanol and Ethanol instead of diesel, if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The steps taken by the Government to check vehicular pollution in Delhi include the following:—

(1) Gross emission standards for all types of on the road vehicles have been notified, under the Motor Vehicles Rules 1989, and these have come into force from March 1, 1990.

(2) The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised the various State Transport Directorates including Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration to enforce the gross emission standards.

(3) Every manufacturer of Motor Vehicle is required to submit the protype of the vehicles manufactured for test by an agency specified by the Gov ernment, and give a certificate of coaformity of production on the compliance of the provisions of the Rules including emission standards. The provision has come into force from April 1, 1991.

(4) The mass emission standards for vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. The standards for petrol driven vehicles have come into force from April I, 1991 and the standards for diesel drives valles.

shall come into force from April 1, 1992.

(5) Regular enforcement drive is being carried out on the roads of capital against the vehicles which are not conforming to the prescribed standards.

(6) Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration has launched an a ware-ness campaign about vehicular pollution, health hazards as well as maintenance of procedures to control vehicular pollution.

(7) Checking facilities have been pro- , vided to assess pollution from vehicles as well as facilities for rectification by tuning of the engine.

(8) The Government has started a programme of running battery powered buses so as to minimise vehicular pollution and improve the ambient air Duality in congested areas of traffic.

(c) The use of Methanol and Ethanol as a substitute for diesel has been extensively evaluated both in the laboratory as well as in the field through three large demonstration projects by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun. These have shown that the use of alcohol can replace about 15—20 per cent diesel fuel in the dual fuel mode operation for all diesel engines. This can also reduce considerably the visible smoke as also carcinogenic! emissions.

वनों की कटाई को रोका जाना

958. **डा० अबरार अहमद :** क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से वनों के कटाव को रोकने के लिए तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980 में सम्पूर्ण देश में और राजस्थान में कितना वनाच्छादित भूभाग था और 1990 में यह क्षेत्र घटकर कितना रह गया ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश और राजस्थान में वनों के संरक्षण पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) हमारी राष्ट्रीय वन नीति का प्रमुख उद्देश्य पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करना तथा पारिस्थतिकीय सन्तुलन बनाये रखना है और इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :—

1. वन भूमि के वनेतर प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए 1980 में पारित वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम को अधिक कड़ा बनाने के लिए 1988 में उसमें संशोधन किया गया।

2. ''वनों का जैविक हस्तक्षेप संरक्षण करने के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास'' नामक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में लागू की जा रही है ।

3. राज्यों/संघ शासित राज्यों को निम्न-लिखित दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं :—

   1. प्राकृतिक वनों की कटाई को रोकना और जहां इस प्रकार की कटाई फसल अथवा अन्य वनवर्धन प्रयोजनों के लिए अपरिहार्य हो, वहां इसे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अधिकतम 10 हेक्टेयर तक तथा मैदानी इलाकों में 25 हेक्टेयर तक सीमित रखा जाना चाहिए।

   2. पहाड़ियों में 1000 मीटर से अधिक ऊंचाई पर कम से कम कुछ वर्षों के लिए वृक्षों की कटाई पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार करना।

   3. पहाड़ियों और पर्वतों में ऐसे नाजुक क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना, जहां वनों की कटाई से संरक्षण और बड़े पैमाने पर तत्काल वनरोपण की आवश्यकता है ।